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cavities and hairs do not develop in the familiar way except where Nostoc colonies are, the liverwort must profit by such associates. It is simply a matter of mechanics. Where the resistance is less than growth can overcome (and this is the case between the Nostoc filaments in the gelatinous mass), the liverwort cells will grow out, forming short hairs. The growing and swelling colony as a whole will enlarge the cavity in which it lies. There are other intercellular spaces throughout the thallus, but these are not enlarged because not occupied. There is no conceivable advantage in their enlargement.—GEORGE J. PEIRCE, *Stanford University, California*.

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#### DISTRIBUTION AND HABITS OF SOME COMMON OAKS.

SINCE writing the paper under this title, which appeared in the June number of this journal, I have been in Milwaukee and had the opportunity of examining the oaks in two herbaria, probably representative of any that may be found there. In the Public Museum were two specimens labeled *Quercus palustris* Du Roi. One had an acorn, and as far as determinable by this and the leaf-characters, was *Q. ellipsoidalis*; it is certainly *not* what it is labeled. The other was without fruit, and was doubtless the same species. In the herbarium of Dr. LEWIS SHERMAN, one of the older residents of Milwaukee and an acquaintance of Dr. LAPHAM, was a specimen labeled as above. It had an acorn cup but no nuts. This showed at least that it was *not Q. palustris*. All the evidence tends to the conclusion that the real pin oak does not occur in the region from which these specimens were taken.—E. J. HILL, *Chicago*.